

ARTICULATION

Articulation in music has to do with tonguing and slurring. When you tongue notes, you interrupt the steady stream of air with your tongue. The tongue acts like a valve. When you slur notes, you connect them with a steady stream of air and no tongue.

Practicing tonguing and slurring is a very important part of learning to play your instrument. It allows us to "speak" the music clearly and do exactly what the composer wants us to do. When someone speaks "articulately" they speak clearly. We want to be clear when we perform music also.



FIRST SLUR



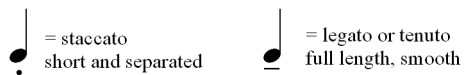
SLURRING EIGHTHS



SLUR TWO, TONGUE TWO



NOW WITH EIGHTHS



When we tongue the notes we can give the notes different lengths. There are musical signs for these lengths. A "dot" above or below a notehead means to play that note staccato or separated. A line above or below a notehead means to play that note with length or smoothly.

STACCATO



SMOOTHLY

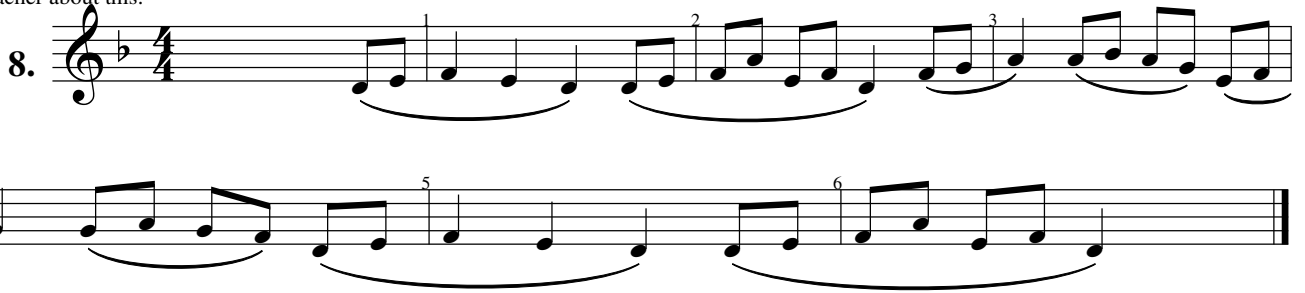


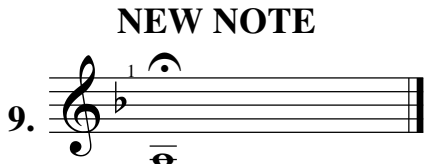
COMBINING BOTH

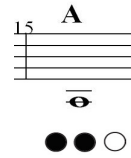


Not all music begins on beat one. "The Snake Charmer" is an example of a song that begins with "pick up" notes. Ask your teacher about this.

THE SNAKE CHARMER

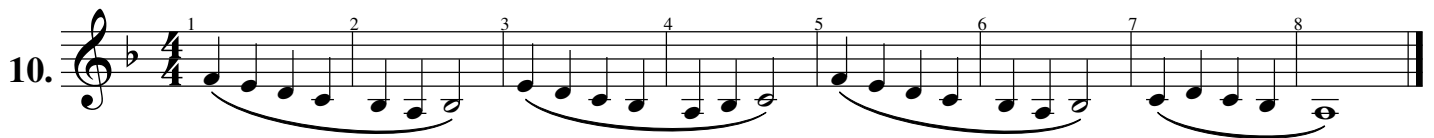
8. 

9. **NEW NOTE**


15 **A**


Extra Credit
Turn to page 42 and play number 4, 5 & 6.

SLURRING TO THE NEW NOTE

10. 

11. **SOME NEW NOTES**

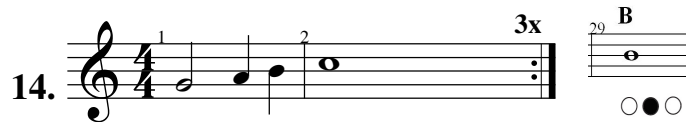

Extra Credit
Turn to page 43 and play scale number 2.

HOT CROSS BUNS

Low for the woodwinds, high for the brass

12. 

13. 

14. 

ODE TO JOY

15. 

LONDON BRIDGE

16. 

FRENCH SONG

17. 